

The Democratic Pioneer.

BY L. D. STARKE.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.
L. D. STARKE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.

One year, \$2 50

Two copies, one year, \$2 00

Three copies, one year, \$2 50

Four copies, one year, \$3 00

FIFTEEN CENTS.

PAID FOR ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAGS &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER will give the highest cash prices for rags and old metals of every description.

PETER DILWORTH, Wide Water st., Next to Ferguson & Wilkinson's Ave. Store, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, 1856.

TRADE FOR MARY JANE, also in store—
100 boxes Candles
25 do Adumbrant
25 do Sperm
60 do Soap.

CARTER & LATHROP,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
5 Roanoke sq., Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19, 1856.

BACON AND CODFISH just received
and for sale cheap.

Also, 5 tierces Rice, prime article.

CARTER & LATHROP,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
5 Roanoke sq., Norfolk.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUGUST STRAIN.

STIRN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 109, Camden street,

At the R. & R. Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Robert J. C. Ehrlinghaus, George A.

Johns, and Mr. Saratarius.

Orders from the country promptly at-

ly.

N. B. WILROY,
MISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Will give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care.

Com-

ment all goods 1 cent per cent.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTY. AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

Will attend all the Courts of Perquisians, Hert-

ford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquo-

mias.

Businesses in either of the above counties pun-

anced to him.

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRICAL ALPHABETYPES.

15 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Rooms, St. Peter's, Petersburg, Va.

Lancaster's, Lynchburg, Va.

Lancaster's, taken bodily well in all

Aug. 6.

W. GEORGE GRANBERRY,
TENANT AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.

ING removed to Currituck County, will

attend all the Courts of Perquisians, Pas-

quimans and Currituck Counties.

All business entrusted to his care.

At Currituck Court-house.

Oct. 17.

F. W. SEABURY,
GROCER AND RETAIL DEALER IN
HOSES, SHOES, TACKS,
LEATHER, &c. &c.

No. 18 Market square, Norfolk, Va.

Will constantly have on hand an extensive as-

sortment of goods. The front store being

for Ladies' Wear and Children's Wear.

Second story for Men's Wear, Valises,

Hats, Hosiery, the back store for Plantation

Goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe

factory.

Particular attention paid to keeping

goods Plantation Boots and Brogans in

variety.

Aug. 31.

ELIAS SAWER, SAMUEL WHEDEBE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

50 Wall Street, New York.

REFERENCES:

Hopkins & Greenwood, New York.

John Williams & Son, Baltimore.

Wheeler & Dickinson, ".

John Cox, Edenton, N. C.

John & Brothers, Norfolk, Va.

Kader Biggs & Co., "

Sammon, E. City, N. C.

"

Aug. 29.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

BORUM & MCLEAN,

Dealers in

AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY

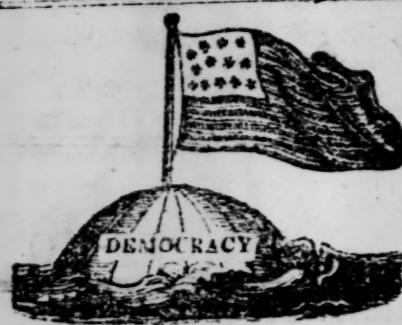
SPECIATION, FOR PARMING AND

MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

SHOES, NAIL BOBS, AND WREATH

ORNAMENTAL PAINTINGS.

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, July 28, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Connecticut,
SAMUEL P. BELL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquoton.
2nd " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd " M. J. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th " GASTON H. WILLIAMS, of Wake.
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Albemarle.
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockham.
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG.

FOR THE SENATE:

JOHN PARKER JORDAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. HARNEY.

THE RETURNS.

We respectfully request that our friends at the several precincts in the various counties especially of this District, will send us the returns of the election as soon after closing the polls as possible.

To the Hon. David S. Reid, of the U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for 'A Map of Central America.'

BEAR IN MIND,
That JOHN A. GILMER introduced a proposition into the Senate, TAXING SLAVES OVER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE!!!

GOING—GONE!

The "Young American"—the K. N. paper published in Washington—has been sold out to the Democracy, who propose issuing it hereunder under the title of the *Democratic Banner*. We have received the prospectus of the new paper, under the editorial management of Messrs. Moore & Martin, who declare that the *Banner* shall be "devoted to the principles and interests of the Democratic party." Know Nothingism don't seem to flourish about old Martin, and their newspaper seems to have turned out a bad investment. Success to the *Democratic Banner*!

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL.

The company at this pleasant summer resort is rapidly increasing, and we speak what we do know when we say that the establishment was never so well kept as at present. The table is really excellent, and there can be no possible complaint on that score, while Mr. Jacobs and his energetic aids are constant and willing in their efforts to make every body there comfortable. We are pleased to be able to bear this testimony upon our own personal knowledge, as well as upon the concurrent testimony of the large number of visitors now here, all of whom unite in commendations of the whole establishment.

ED We have learned from the *Muskeetico Gazette*, that among other interesting incidents, attending the late Examination at the Wesleyan College in that place, an "elegant cold headed cane" was given to Prof. John Williams by the young ladies. It was presented to him in a happy speech by Rev. Mr. Garrison, and was accepted by Prof. Williams handsomely in reply. We will try to procure the word of the law. We learn that Mr. George W. Nash has accepted the appointment in his place.

ED We understand that the friends of the K. N. candidate for the Senate in Carrollton and Camden are attempting to shield him from the sin of being opposed to Free Suffrage by the following process: Mr. Etheridge voted for Mr. Jarvis—Mr. Jarvis voted for Free Suffrage—therefore, Mr. Etheridge is a good Free Suffrage man. Very well. Now let us test this reasoning by a parallel. We understand that Mr. Etheridge voted (*at the same time*) for Mr. Bragg—Mr. Bragg was opposed to Free Suffrage—therefore, Mr. Etheridge is opposed to Free Suffrage. Which is the best reasoning? If Mr. Etheridge is a Free Suffrage man because he voted for a man who was in favor of Free Suffrage, is he not equally an anti-Free Suffrage man because he voted for an opponent of Free Suffrage? Let us solve the difficulty. Mr. Etheridge could not help voting for a Free Suffrage candidate (without throwing his vote away), because there was no anti-Free Suffrage candidate in the field. But when it came to a Senator, he had a choice. One candidate was in favor of Free Suffrage, and the other opposed. He chose to vote for the man who opposed Free Suffrage!

A sale of North Carolina tobacco was made in Lynchburg, Va., at \$60 per cwt. The highest price ever received for North Carolina tobacco.

FRIENDS! LET US TO WORK!
The time for argument is past, the issue has been fairly made. Which will you choose—Bragg or Gilmer?

Gov. Bragg has ably and faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon him by his high trust. The honor and dignity of the Commonwealth have been preserved intact, and the interests of the people have been cherished and fostered by every means within the legitimate scope of the Executive. As he has been faithful in the past, so may he be relied on with safety in the future; for he who never violates a trust and always adheres to principle, cannot be otherwise than a safe repository of the interests of the people. Has not Gov. Bragg done his duty? We proudly point to his official record as the most triumphant answer to this question.

He has not only been faithful in the administration of the affairs of the State, but he is an exemplar of Democratic principles. Confidently relying upon the justice of his cause, and willing to submit its merits to the judgment of an enlightened and discriminating people, he boldly and fearlessly espouses every tenet of the Democratic faith with an ardor which is characteristic of the sincere patriot. He addresses himself to the sober sense and sound judgment of the people: and by the force of reason seeks to inculcate the doctrines of the Democracy.

Conservative in his sentiments, he seeks to do justice to all sections of the State, and visit oppression upon none. While willing to accord to the West all that she is entitled to, he interposes himself as a strong barrier to shield the East against all infringements of her rights and powers.

On the other hand, John A. Gilmer is a most bitter Western partisan. His whole life seems to have been devoted to a sectional strife for the advancement of his beloved West. He seems hardly to have known that there was an East. He has labored to subvert the present basis of representation, and substitute for it one that would transfer our power to the West.—

He has sought to have the school fund distributed according to the white basis—which would take money away from children in the East and give it to those of the West. He has sought to impose a tax upon slaves over fifty years of age, (now exempt by law.) Above all, he is a member of the bigoted and proscriptive order of Know-Nothings. These are facts—facts that stand recorded—facts that no man with a tolerable share of honesty or self-respect will deny.

Such being the case, we confidently appeal to the people—the honest masses, uncorrupted by secret oaths or the falsehoods of hireling politicians—to the real sovereigns of the land—we appeal to them, to come forth in their majesty and power, and let a voice be heard, which shall, in thunder tones, sound the knell of bigotry, proscription, and sensationalism, and proclaim, as with the throat of a thousand volcanoes, the glorious triumph of Right and Justice!

THE SIGNS OF THE CANVASS.

We would not deceive our friends as to our prospects of success. Our experience is, that there is quite as much danger from too much confidence as from too much dependency. But the indications which have come to us for the last few days from all quarters, by letters, by the tone of our exchanges, by arrivals in the city, and by the character of our business correspondence, are so decided, that we have no hesitation in declaring that we could not desire more satisfactory evidences of the prospect of a brilliant democratic victory than we are now receiving.

The canvass is fairly opened, and the developments are such as to begin to judge of the popular pulse. The spirit of true devotion to the Union is being wakened up, and the sound national men are rallying to the only national standard that can lead them to triumph. We state as a significant fact, that whilst we are daily adding hundreds of new subscribers to our Weekly list, fully one-half of them are old-line whigs, who say that they go for Buchanan and Breckinridge to make sure work of the overthrow of the disunion schemes of the sectionalists. It would be uncandid if we did not add, that whilst our impressions from reliable intelligence as to every other section of the country are of the most satisfactory character, our information from some of the New England States is less gratifying. But we do not forget that our friends in New England have peculiar obstacles to overcome; and from the spirit which is animating them, we have reason to anticipate that the true devotion to the Union which is now the shibboleth of our strength in other quarters will in due season triumph over the disunion agitators.—*Union*.

NO CHANCE FOR MR. FILLMORE.

The Richmond Enquirer, replying to an article in the Richmond Whig, says: "With the exception of New York, Fillmore has not an electoral ticket in a single Northern State. We make this assertion on the best authority; and if the Whig doubts its correctness, we invite contradiction. Now, how can the Know-Nothing candidate get an electoral vote without an electoral ticket? Will the Whig please explain? The fact is, the Know-Nothing party of the North are merged and lost in the Black Republican fusion; and Fillmore's friends, in trying to nominate an electoral ticket, confess the impossibility of securing the vote of a Northern State."

In every Northern State the Democracy are organized, have nominated an electoral ticket, and are waging a patriotic and vigorous contest with the Black Republican and Know-Nothing coalition."

LET IT BE REMEMBERED!

ED Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer denounced the present basis of representation as "DOWNRIGHT TYRANNY IN ITS MOST ODIOUS FORM!" And let it also be remembered, that if the present basis is altered to the white basis, as desired by Mr. Gilmer, the East will be shorn of her strength, and her power will be transferred to the West!

Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer has declared that the issue has been fairly pressed—"Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the will of the people"—and that he has chosen to support FREE CONVENTION!

Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer introduced a proposition in the Legislature, proposing to distribute the school fund according to white population! Thus taking away from Eastern counties a large portion of money now spent for the education of their children, and transferring it to Western counties!

Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer voted AGAINST the Free Suffrage Bill every time it came up before the Senate!

Let it be remembered, that the WESTERN ADDRESS, signed by JOHN A. GILMER, is now being actively circulated in the West, as a powerful argument why Western men should vote for him!

Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer is opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a measure of justice to the South, which commanded the almost unanimous support of Southern representatives!

A sale of North Carolina tobacco was made in Lynchburg, Va., at \$60 per cwt. The highest price ever received for North Carolina tobacco.

MR. RAYNER ONCE MORE.

Never have we seen a letter from any Southerner man containing more abominable sentiments than that of this gentleman declining the nomination for the Vice Presidency, tendered him by the K. N. supporters. Indeed, many of the K. N. editors, accustomed as they are to gulping down all manner of nauseous doses, seem stand aghast at this document. Many of them do not publish it at all; and those who do only find consolation in the single fact that Mr. Rayner declines to run for the Vice Presidency! How different is this from the hullabaloo raised by them over his great letters in reply to the Hon. H. A. Wise! They published those letters, and made the welkin ring with loud-mouthed praises of them. Not so, however, with the present effusion. It seems to have had the chilling effect of a winter shower-bath upon them. And well it might; for it not only draws a gloomy picture of K. N. prospects, but denounces the interpolations which "trading politicians," who (says Mr. R.) have got possession of the Order, have engraven upon their platform. We have already published liberal extracts from the letter—but it is an abomination from beginning to end, and we find endless themes for censure in it. Read the following:

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

Having been elected to the Legislature upon the nomination of the American party, it is with much regret that I find it inconsistent with my principles of political action to support either the creed or the candidate of that party at the ensuing Presidential election.

In doing so I mean no disrespect to those who compose that party; I consider the immediate objects of its organization vindicated. The necessity for some reform in the laws of naturalization and alien suffrage is acknowledged. The alleged hostility of the American party to a particular religious persuasion has been resolved into the indisputable principle: that no one avows allegiance to any law higher than the Federal and State Constitutions, each within its proper jurisdiction, fit for political trust. The obnoxious obligation of secrecy has been abolished.

But another important agency was expected from the American party, to which it has, regrettably, proved wholly inadequate, and it is this disappointment which has rendered my withdrawal from its councils, in my opinion, a matter of public duty.

Regarding the question of slavery as paramount to all others before the American people, satisfied that the Whig party of the north had fused with the Free-soilers, and that the Democratic party was paralyzed by its own dissensions, I had, with many others, sought in the American party a love of Union, a fraternal affection, and a national pride, which should reconcile and quiet forever the differences existing amongst us.

The first national action of this party encouraged the hope that it would realize this patriotic expectation. It announced in June, 1855, that it would maintain the legislation upon the subject of slavery as a settlement of the question. Under this declaration some thirty-three members of Congress were elected by the American party in the Southern States.

In February, 1856, this policy was changed. The pledge to maintain existing legislation was substituted by a creed in which not only the subject, but the name of slavery is carefully ignored. The guarantee for the admission of new Slave States, specifically given by the declaration of 1855, is replaced by an article which recognizes the right of the legal citizens of a territory "to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their own domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to"—the Wilcox Provision—or "the provisions of the Federal Constitution" which last phrase, under the interpretation of the dominant majority in Congress, means precisely the same thing. With this restriction the "pledge" of admission into the Union is granted to the Territorial State whenever it shall "have the requisite population for one representative in Congress."

At the same time, upon the same principles of neutrality, the American party nominated for its candidate a gentleman of integrity and patriotism, but it did not require him to say whether he would, if elected, veto a bill respecting the Missouri restriction or repealing the Kansas act. Those who have regarded the pending question too important to be left in doubt have been informed that the nominee is "Platform enough," and that his past of fiscal affairs afford a sufficient assurance of his future. Taking his signature of the Compromise of 1850, as the most prominent of these acts, we encounter insurmountable difficulties of construction.—The friends of the Kansas act contend that it is a legitimate deduction from the compromise of 1850, but thousands who advocated that compromise assert that the Kansas act is a flagrant violation of that measure.

His charge is a vile LIE, and its author a black-hearted LIAR. The charge that I am a "full-blooded Britisher," is in keeping with the rest of his article—equally base and equally false. I was born in Prince Anne county, Va., about twenty miles from my present residence at Currituck Court-house. My character rests, I hope, upon too good a basis in the community in which I live, to be successfully assailed by a hireling who has perhaps already received too much notice at my hands. "Go, wile wretch, there is room enough in this world for us both."

—
J. S. DEY.
Currituck C. H., N. C., July 28, 1856.

I deem it unnecessary to notice the editor of the "Sentinel" further than to endorse all that Mr. Dey says above with reference to the attack upon the motives of the signers of the card (myself among them) published in the "Pioneer" of the 22d inst., and to add one single sentence: The editor of the "Sentinel" lies—wilfully and deliberately lies—when he says that I am "a minor under twenty-one years of age."

WM. F. HUMPHRIES.

INDIAN TOWN, July 28, 1856.

As one of the signers of the card published in the "Pioneer" of the 22d instant, and as one of those whose motives have been impugned by the editor of the "Sentinel," I merely feel called upon to denounce his imputation of bad motives, as to myself, as a foul slander which had its origin in a corrupt mind, and nowhere else. There is one truth in the string of falsehoods published by the editor of the "Sentinel." I do "keep shop" for Mr. Dey; and, in that vocation, have earned a character for truth and honesty which the lying editor of the "Sentinel" may never hope to obtain.

I. B. HUGHS.
Currituck C. H., N. C., July 28, 1856.

ED Read the able and eloquent letter of Judge Saunders, in another column.

and communications of slavery, to invest its citadel and to send in a flag inscribed, "Assault or unconditional surrender."

The Democratic party has, by force of circumstances, placed in direct antagonism to this party. It stands not only pledged, but committed, beyond the power of recantation or withdrawal, to maintain your rights as political equals in this confederacy.

With my opinions, neutrality would be, at this important crisis, little better than treason. I shall, therefore, vote for the Democratic candidates at the ensuing Presidential election, because that is the only party committed to assert the rights of the South, and because the opinions avowed by that party upon the subject of slavery represent my own.

With these declarations, it would not be proper that I should hold a station which I can no longer employ to promote the objects of those who conferred it. I have, therefore, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, by the hands of the Executive, my resignation as a member of that body. In doing so, I may be allowed to say that I act in accordance with my own sense of propriety, and not upon the complaint or insinuation of others. I have endeavored to discharge my representative duties with fidelity I have advocated every legislative measure which tended to restore the credit, promote the power, employ the people, or protect the rights of our beloved Commonwealth. I resign my post because its incidental obligations will not permit me to pursue the same objects as efficiently as I could wish. I have no intention to become a candidate for the vacancy thus occasioned. I wish to create no issue. You have generously sustained me, without any of those elements or influences which strengthen public men. I am not ungrateful, nor would I, for any reward of personal advancement, encourage divisions amongst you. For, believe me, this is not time for divisions. Your rights are at stake. The only question with you must be, who is the most efficient advocate of these rights. The Presidential contest may not be decided in the open field. If carried into Congress, it may be indispensable to our safety that we should unite upon the most efficient antagonist of our common enemy. The North has forgotten its feuds in a common enmity towards you. Why cannot you unite for the protection of your property and your rights? If we encourage strife amongst those who belong to the sections of the great conservative army, we may find irreconcilable animosities pervading our ranks. Remember that the election of a Black Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives was caused by the asperities or political warfare.—

But another important agency was expected from the American party, to which it has, regrettably, proved wholly inadequate, and it is this disappointment which has rendered my withdrawal from its councils, in my opinion, a matter of public duty.

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NATION OF A BUCHANAN AND
SKIRKINRIDGE CLUB IN MUR-
KESBORO N. C.—PROSPECTS,
DEMOCRACY IN HERTFORD
COUNTY, &c., &c.

Editor—A few high souled Democ-
ratics to hold up the light of politi-
cal life in our town and county, met in
the hall of the old Institute on the

Mondy, 7th inst., to adopt

the rules of their organization.

After the election of temporary officers and the

choice of some preparatory business,

gentlemen were called on to ad-

dress the club, who arose and in compli-

ance with the expressed wishes of the com-

mittee to nominate permanent officers

of the club and to prepare a constitu-

tional meeting, consisting of Messrs.

Worthington, E. Carter and 2

other members.

After resolving to meet on the

Mondy evening, the club ad-

vised the meeting to be held at

the Institute on the 2nd inst.

On the 2nd inst., the club met ac-

cordingly, and it was good Mr. Editor, to have been

seen the bright countenances

and the meeting well attended.

The speakers, were some

powerful citizens who rendered ef-

fective service to the cause and gave bright

views of a useful future.

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THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions at the Cincinnati Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved. That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved. That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their Delegates assembled in a general Convention, concurring together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence for foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the money of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under justifications and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupcion and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, and by vigilance and constant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, finally, that in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and, by vigilance and constant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religion, government and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which base its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.

And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history of the future prospects of the country, nor in union with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved. That we enter into a well-considered determination of future Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and

concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endangers the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

5. And that we may more distinctly meet the issues in which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now refers to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and in it to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

6. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applies to the organization of Territories in 1854.

7. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and integrity of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

8. That the separation of the money of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under justifications and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupcion and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

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Resolved, finally, that in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and, by vigilance and constant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That there are questions connected with a foreign policy of the country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, their leading and most important of no consideration; they should be applied with unerring fidelity.

Resolved, That the great high way which penetrates, as well as the ass of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that result should be secured by timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or check its progress by applying to the undersigned.

D. L. BRIGGS,
JOHN BLACK,
P. S.—Any person wishing to purchase a Brick Machine can get any information they may desire relative to Sands and Canning's Patent Brick Machine, bats more

gad to the purchase of machines, rights and of its working capacity by applying to the undersigned.

D. L. BRIGGS & CO.,
E. City July 1st, 1856.—ff.

THE undersigned having entered into a partnership some time since in the brick making business, would inform the public they have purchased one of Sands and Canning's Patent Brick Machines and have it now in successful operation at their brick yard about one mile from Elizabeth City, and that they have and intend to keep on hand a sufficient supply of brick to meet the demands of the country. Their yard is situated on Kitch's Creek a navigable stream of sufficient size for vessels that usually navigate our waters about half miles from Pasquotank River, and their kilo is only some few feet from the water where vessels can lay to load their load.

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